



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ductions from microscopic sections. These weapons are then classified in several groups, according to their shape. Dr. Wilson believes many of the "humpbacks" were not rejects, as has been supposed, but that they were intentionally chipped into this form to be used as knives. Again, many of the implements having the form of arrow and spear points were intended to be used as knives.

F. R.

The Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1897-98 contains a vast amount of information relating to educational interests in America and in foreign countries. A chapter is devoted to education in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Besides the education of the older civilized countries, that of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, of India and various South American republics, is considered. Of special interest to anthropologists is the chapter upon psycho-physical and anthropometrical instruments of precision in the laboratory of the Bureau of Education. Many of the ninety-two illustrations represent new pieces of apparatus. Dr. Arthur MacDonald contributes an exhaustive experimental study of Washington school children (pp. 989-1140). The investigation included a special study of 1,074 children and the anthropometrical measurement of 16,473 white and 5,457 colored children. His conclusions as to the children specially studied were :

1. "Dolichocephaly, or long-headedness, increases in children as ability decreases. A high percentage of dolichocephaly seems to be a concomitant of mental dullness.
2. Children are more sensitive to locality and heat on the skin before puberty than after.
3. Boys are less sensitive to locality and more sensitive to heat than girls.
4. Children of the non-laboring classes are more sensitive to locality and heat than children of the laboring classes.
5. Colored children are much more sensitive to heat than white children. This probably means that their power of discrimination is much better, and not that they suffer more from heat."

In Dr. MacDonald's conclusions from study of the larger series of children we find the surprising statement that "in colored children brightness increases with age — the reverse of what is true in white children."

An educational directory concludes Part I of Vol. I. F. R.